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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-430
H.R. 13543

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H.R. 13543

Aug. 13, 1969 Rep. Purcell introduced H.R. 13543 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

June 24, 1970 House subcommittee approved H.R. 13543 for full committee consideration.

July 8, 1970 House committee voted to report H.R. 13543 with amendments.

July 22, 1970 House committee reported H.R. 13543 with amendments. H. Rept. 91-1322. Print of bill and report.

Sept. 14, 1970 House passed H.R. 13543 as reported.

Sept. 15, 1970 H.R. 13543 referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Sept. 16, 1970 Senate agriculture and forestry committee voted to report H.R. 13543.

Sept. 17, 1970 Senate agriculture and forestry committee reported without amendment H.R. 13543. S. Rept. 91-1203. Print of bill and report.

Sept. 21, 1970 Senate passed H.R. 13543 as reported.

Sept. 26, 1970 Approved: P.L. 91-430

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 13, 1969

Mr. PURCELL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To establish a program of research and promotion for United States wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act shall be known as the "Wheat Research and
4 Promotion Act."

5 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
6 enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers,
7 farm organizations, and such other organizations as he may
8 deem appropriate to carry out a program of research and
9 promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets
10 and increase utilization for United States wheat and to carry
11 out any other such program which he deems will benefit

1 wheat producers in the United States. Notwithstanding any
2 other provision of law, the Secretary shall use the total net
3 proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates during
4 the marketing year ending June 30, 1969, to finance the cost
5 of such agreements, except that he shall provide for the issu-
6 ance of a pro rata share of export marketing certificates for
7 such marketing year to any producer eligible therefor under
8 section 379c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
9 amended, who applies for such certificates not later than
10 sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Secre-
11 tary is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as
12 may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

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91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 13543

A BILL

To establish a program of research and promotion for United States wheat.

By Mr. PURCELL

AUGUST 13, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)**

For actions of June 24, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses passed continuing resolution. Conferees filed report on second supplemental appropriations bill. Rep. Alexander criticized Department's failure in "the development of new farm legislation". Rep. Mizell introduced and discussed bill authorizing leasing of burley tobacco acreage allotments. House subcommittee approved proposed Wheat Research and Promotion Act.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses passed H. J. Res. 1264, making continuing appropriations for FY 71. pp. S9745-6, H5946-9
Conferees reported HR 17399, second supplemental appropriations bill, FY 70. Agreed to amounts for USDA items as contained in the Senate version (see Digest No. 94). The Senate provision of \$300 million for the Food Stamp program was amended to change the date for the availability of such funds to cover a four instead of three-month period of time (H. Rept. No. 91-2227). pp. H6013-4
Passed HR 18127 without amendment, the public works and AEC appropriations bill, FY 71. pp. H5949-91

2. GRAINS. An Agriculture Committee subcommittee approved for the full committee HR 13543, amended, the proposed Wheat Research and Promotion Act. p. D679

3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Alexander criticized the Department for its failure in "the development of new farm legislation" and stated "USDA apparently cannot decide where it stands on legislative proposals". pp. H6002-3

4. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported, with amendment, HR 15913, amending the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (H. Rept. No. 91-1225). p. H6015

5. MOTOR VEHICLES. A Government Operations Committee subcommittee approved for full committee S. 2763, allowing the purchase of additional systems and equipment for passenger motor vehicles over and above the statutory price limitation. p. D680

6. RIVER BASIN; IRRIGATION. An Interior and Insular Affairs Committee subcommittee approved for full committee the following bills: HR 7521, amended, authorizing the Riverton extension unit, Missouri River Basin project; HR 9804, authorizing supplemental irrigation facilities; and HR 13001 amended, respecting the Navajo Indian irrigation project. p. D680

7. HIGHWAYS. The Ways and Means Committee agreed to a 3-year extension of the highway trust fund subject to drafting of proper legislation. p. D680

8. FESTIVAL. Several Representatives spoke in support of a resolution establishing an annual "Day of Bread" and "Harvest Festival" week in October. pp. H5943, H5994, H6011

9. HOUSING. Rep. Patman urged the restoration of title V, providing for a National Development Bank for Housing, to the proposed Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970. pp. H5996-8

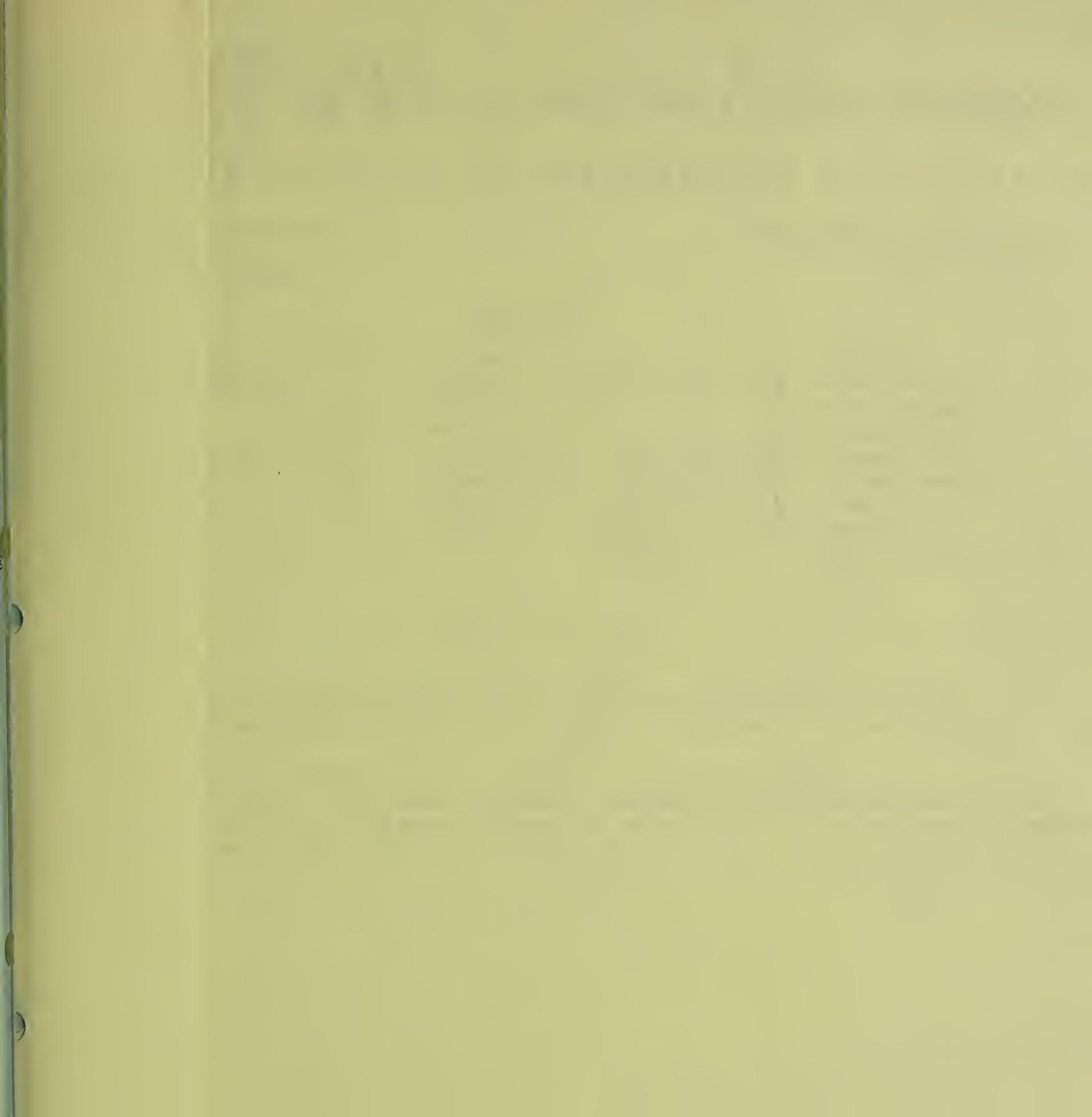
SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported, with amendments, HR 17548, the independent offices and HUD appropriations bill, FY 71 (S. Rept. No. 91-949). p. S9671

11. DISASTER RELIEF. A Public Works Committee subcommittee approved for full committee S. 3619, with amendments, establishing a comprehensive Federal disaster relief program. p. D678

12. PRIVATE BILL. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment HR 13740, for the relief of Kimball Brothers Lumber Company (S. Rept. No. 91-953). p. S9671

13. LANDS. Received a report of the Public Land Law Revision Commission; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. p. S9671



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91st-2nd; No. 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate began consideration of agricultural appropriations bill.
House committee reported bill extending boundaries of Toiyabe National Forest.
House committee voted to report the following bills: allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities; permitting marketing agreements for advertising of Hawaiian papayas; proposed Wheat Research and Promotion Act.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Action began on HR 17923, agricultural appropriations bill for FY 1971, adopting all committee amendments en bloc and accepting the following amendments:
Holland amendments to increase funds for the School Lunch and School Breakfast programs;
Smith of Ill. amendment to limit farm supports to \$20,000 per producer;
Goodell amendment increasing funds for FHA direct real estate loans in smaller communities;
Goodell amendment increasing funds for FHA rural water and waste disposal grants in smaller communities; and
McGovern amendment No. 763, modified, increasing funds for the Food Stamp program.
Rejected: Moss amendment barring price support funds for tobacco.
pp. S10785-98; 108Q3-69

Committee on Appropriations voted to report with amendments, H.R. 16915, fiscal 1971 appropriations for the Legislative Branch (Rept. No. 91-1009). p. S-10742

2. RIVER BASIN. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs filed report on S. 2808, to authorize Minot extension, Missouri River Basin project, N. Dak. (Rept. No. 91-1005). p. S10742
3. LEGISLATION. Sen. Mansfield reviewed legislative accomplishments of the Senate during this 2nd session, noting the heaviest voting pace since 1964.
pp. S10774-85

HOUSE

4. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ACTION. Voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills:
HR 11953, allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities;
S. 2484, authorizing marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas;
HR 13543, amended, proposed Wheat Research and Promotion Act. p. D733
5. INTERIOR COMMITTEE ACTION. Voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills:
HR 13125, amended, relating to the exchange of lands;
HR 12870, amended, establishing the King Range National Conservation Area. p. D733
Reported with amendment S. 3279, extending the boundaries of Toiyabe National Forest (H. Rept. No. 91-1284). p. H6505
6. INDIANS. Both Houses received a Presidential message embodying recommendations and legislative proposals designed to strengthen the degree of self-determination of the American Indian (H. Doc. 91-363); to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. pp. H6438-42, S10799-803

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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For actions of July 22, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) farm bill.
Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill.
Conferees agreed to file report on Youth Conservation Corps bill.
Rep. Poage introduced and summarized food stamp bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ACTION.

Voted to report (but did not actually report) HR 18546, the general farm bill. Committee received permission to file the report by midnight, Friday, July 24. p. D802

Instructed Rep. Poage to introduce a food stamp bill, HR 18582, a summary of which is included in the Record. pp. H7063, H7074

Reported HR 13543, with amendment, establishing a wheat research and promotion program (H. Rept. No. 91-1322). p. H7074

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on HR 17619, the FY 71 Interior appropriation bill. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H7036-44, S11930-6

3. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Conferees agreed to file a report on S. 1076, establishing a 3-year pilot Youth Conservation Corps program in the Department of the Interior and Agriculture. p. D805

4. SYMBOL. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee approved for full committee action S. 3838, preventing the unauthorized manufacture and use of the antilitter symbol "Johnny Horizon". p. D804

5. SEN. HOLLAND. Rep. Haley joined in an expression of appreciation to Sen. Holland by the Board of Directors of the Peace River Electric Cooperative. p. H7035

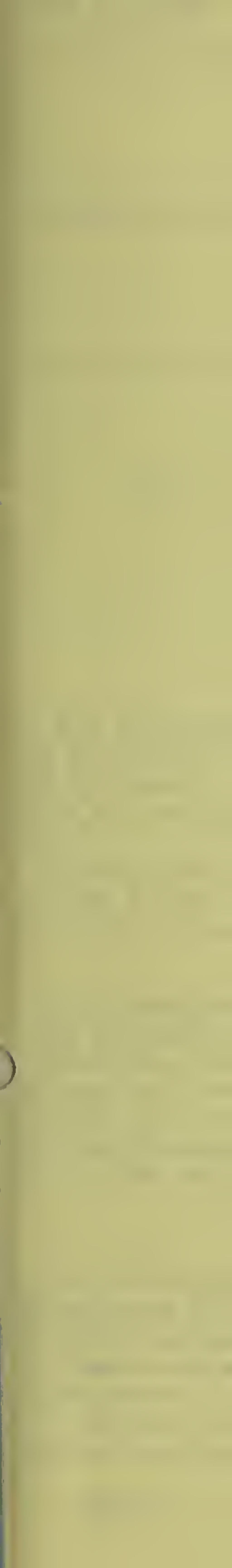
SENATE

6. ENVIRONMENT. The Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works filed joint report on SJ Res 207, to establish a Joint Committee on the Environment, recommending enactment with amendments (S. Rept. 91-1033). pp. S11889-90

7. SALARY COMPARABILITY. Both Houses received letter from Chairman, Civil Service Commission, transmitting draft of proposed Federal Salary Comparability Act of 1970. pp. S11889, H7074

8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits placed in the Record the text of his report to the Joint Economic Committee, "Danger of a Trade War Looms Over U.S. International Economic Policy". pp. S11901-3

9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Javits praised the report of the National Goals Research Staff and submitted the summary report for insertion in the Record. Chapter 2 of the report deals with population growth and distribution, suggesting rural development as an alternative to urban sprawl. pp. S11884-7



ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROGRAM FOR THE RESEARCH AND PROMOTION OF WHEAT

JULY 22, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13543]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 13543) to establish a program of research and promotion for U.S. wheat, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 10, delete the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ninety".

PURPOSE

This measure would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers, farm organizations, and such other organizations as he may deem appropriate to carry out a program of research and promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets and increase utilization for U.S. wheat. The total net proceeds of the 1968-69 marketing year export certificate pool will be used to finance the program.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Successful operation of wheat commissions in 10 of the commercial wheat States has spawned this legislation. These commissions, enabled by State legislation and financed by producer assessment, have an excellent record of achievement and have proven beyond a doubt that accumulated research and promotion funds can be put to constructive use. To date, however, the major contributions of these State commissions have been in the fields of production research and overseas

market promotion. Those are vital areas to be sure, but there are others equally vital and equally in need of assistance in terms of research and promotion.

A short recap of U.S. flour consumption statistics over the past 20 years points up one of the most serious problems our industry faces.

136 pounds per capita consumption of wheat flour-----	1950
122 pounds per capita-----	1955
118 pounds per capita-----	1960
113 pounds per capita-----	1965
112 pounds per capita-----	1969

There is evidence that a great deal could be done to reverse this deplorable trend. Recent developments in enrichment processes, flour blends, and new wheat products indicate that there is expansion potential for wheat in the field of human nutrition.

There are also exciting prospects for wheat utilization in industrial channels. Preliminary experimentation has shown that various wheat properties lend themselves to usage as wet-and-dry-strength additives for paper and boxboard, as a substitute for carbon black in rubber manufacture, in the production of industrial alcohol—possible for use as a motor fuel additive, as a bonding agent in plywoods and other wood products and in the production of protein films. In many of the instances mentioned, both in nutritional and industrial usage, basic research is well along and an acceptable product is available. The assistance needed now is in market testing or promotion, or in some cases additional research on the marketing of byproducts is needed in order to make the wheat utilization economically feasible.

There are other areas where producer efforts to support a comprehensive program for the relief and benefit of his industry are stretched woefully thin. Marketing research, promotional efforts such as the "Day of Bread" and public relations efforts on behalf of all of agriculture. Certainly, these are central to the well-being of the wheat farmer and should be considered legitimate uses for such funding as this legislation would make available.

BACKGROUND

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, contains two basic provisions regarding export marketing certificates. The first is contained in section 379d(b) and requires that during any marketing year for which a wheat marketing allocation program is in effect, all persons exporting wheat shall, prior to such export, acquire export marketing certificates equivalent to the number of bushels so exported. The act provides that the cost of such certificates per bushel to the exporter shall be that amount determined by the Secretary on a daily basis which would make U.S. wheat and wheat flour generally competitive in the world market, avoid disruption of world market prices, and fulfill the international obligations of the United States.

The other provision is contained in section 379c(a) which, in pertinent part, states:

The Secretary shall also provide for the issuance of export marketing certificates to eligible producers at the end of the marketing year on a pro rata basis. For such purposes, the value per bushel of export marketing certificates shall be an

average of the total net proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates during the marketing year after deducting the total amount of wheat export subsidies paid to exporters.

During the 1968-69 marketing year, which ended on June 30, 1969, the total value of wheat export certificates collected exceeded the total value of export subsidies paid by slightly over \$4.2 million. The Secretary of Agriculture, under existing legislation, is required to distribute this wheat export certificate accumulation pro rata to farmers who participated in the 1968 wheat program. Based on the distribution of 1968 domestic wheat certificate payments, it is estimated that an export certificate accumulation of this magnitude would result in the following: Out of 832,000 potential payees a payment of less than \$1 would be computed for about 229,000; 186,000 payees would receive payments of \$5.80 or more; 54,000 payees would receive payments of \$11.60 or more; and 4,900 payees would receive payments of \$58 or more. The Department has indicated that it did not plan to issue checks for less than \$1 except on request.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

This legislation was unanimously reported by both the full committee and the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee which held open hearings on H.R. 13543 by Mr. Purcell on May 6, 1970.

There was no opposition expressed to the bill at the hearings, but it was later suggested that a National Wheat Institute be created to insure that the program is not administered in a fashion which would favor any one type of wheat or producing area. The committee anticipates that the proposed institute would be privately endowed and would consist of representatives of all farm organizations representing wheat producing interest and nonvoting ex officio representative from USDA.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

In a letter to Hon. W. R. Poage, chairman of the committee, under date of December 16, 1969, Clarence D. Palmby, Acting Secretary, stated:

The Department does not object to enactment of legislation which would authorize distribution of any accumulation of export certificates in the 1968, 1969, and 1970 marketing years to specified organizations which have the principal function of carrying out a program of research and promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets and increase utilization for U.S. wheat.

During hearings on the bill, the USDA was asked to indicate the criteria which it intends to apply in awarding contracts under the program. By letter to Hon. Graham Purcell, chairman of the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee, under date of May 27, 1970, Kenneth E. Frick, Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA, responded in part as follows:

Appropriate criteria for the selection of organizations that would be eligible are as follows: (1) An organization of primarily

wheat producers, (2) membership from wide geographical areas—not concentrated by area or class of wheat, (3) have recognized capability to engage in market promotion or research projects or be capable of subcontracting such work to a recognized organization, corporation, university, etc., (4) preferably an existing organization so as to avoid procedural and administrative complications of establishment—presently no means of continuous funding, hence preference for existing organization, (5) if a new organization (institute, commission, etc.) is established, its purpose, composition, and tenure should be clearly stated in the enabling legislation.

The committee concurs in the Department's observation that since no known established organization can adequately meet the first three criteria listed above, it appears that the only feasible alternative is a new organization created for the purpose envisioned by this bill. The committee, however, has not chosen to create a new institute or commission by this bill. Until such time that such an organization is created by the wheat industry and meets with the Secretary's approval, the committee's intent is for the Federal Government to retain any undisbursed funds not refunded to producers. It follows also that if an appropriate organization does not come into existence within a reasonable time as determined by the Secretary, these undisbursed funds should permanently revert to the Federal Government.

COST

The committee does not anticipate that significant additional expenses would be incurred by the Department in administering this program. Issuance and redemption of export marketing certificates is otherwise required; hence the Department's only conceivable extra cost would be with regard to selecting, awarding, auditing, and insuring performance of contracts paid for with the balance of the export certificate fund which producers do not redeem.

The Department estimates that approximately one-half of the \$4.2 million will be claimed by producers. The Department has advised the committee that under the provisions of either the existing legislation or the proposed bill (H.R. 13543) the Department proposes to issue payments to producers whose pro rata share of the export subsidy pool is less than \$1 only in the event the producer requests such payment within a specified period of time.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee has agreed to change the period during which producers could seek to redeem their export marketing certificates from 60 to 90 days. This change was made for the twofold purpose of allowing producers sufficient time to seek redemption of their certificates and to insure that the processing of these redemption requests does not occur at such time as to conflict with peak workload periods of the ASC county offices.



Union Calendar No. 631

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13543

[Report No. 91-1322]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 13, 1969

Mr. PURCELL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 22, 1970

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To establish a program of research and promotion for United States wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act shall be known as the "Wheat Research and
4 Promotion Act."

5 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
6 enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers,
7 farm organizations, and such other organizations as he may
8 deem appropriate to carry out a program of research and
9 promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets
10 and increase utilization for United States wheat and to carry

1 out any other such program which he deems will benefit
2 wheat producers in the United States. Notwithstanding any
3 other provision of law, the Secretary shall use the total net
4 proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates during
5 the marketing year ending June 30, 1969, to finance the cost
6 of such agreements, except that he shall provide for the issu-
7 ance of a pro rata share of export marketing certificates for
8 such marketing year to any producer eligible therefor under
9 section 379c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
10 amended, who applies for such certificates not later than
11 ~~sixty~~ *ninety* days after the date of enactment of this Act.
12 The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such rules and regu-
13 lations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this
14 Act.

1)

2)

91st CONGRESS
2d SESSION

H. R. 13543

[Report No. 91-1322]

A BILL

To establish a program of research and promotion for United States wheat.

By Mr. PURCELL

AUGUST 13, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 22, 1970

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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For actions of September 14, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 159

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed wheat research and promotion bill.
Senate began consideration of farm bill.
Senate adopted House amendments to bill increasing Government
contribution to cost of Federal employees health benefits.

SENATE

1. FARM BILL. Began consideration of HR 18546, the Agricultural Act of 1971; Sen. Ellender delivered a prepared statement on the purposes of the bill and various senators joined in discussing its provisions. Sen. Mondale discussed his Amendment No. 902. Time was allotted for debate and a vote on the legislation is expected on Tuesday. pp. S15332-3; S15340-49; S15361-75

2. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS. Agreed to House amendments to Senate amendment to HR 16968, to provide that the Federal Government pay 40% of the cost of health insurance for Federal employees; this bill now goes to the President. p. S15251

3. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Senators Scott and Mansfield reacted to the President's message on the legislative performance of the Congress; Mansfield placed in the Record a listing of the bills considered by the Senate. pp. S15270-1; S15304-20

4. GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE. Sen. Muskie submitted for the Record the "Policy Positions of the National Governors' Conference" and stated that they represent a strong consensus of thinking and attitudes among the elected chief executives of the Nation. pp. S15280-91

HOUSE

5. BILLS PASSED.

Sent to the Senate:

H.R. 13543, with amendment, establishing a wheat research and promotion program, pp. H8632-3;

H.R. 17455, authorizing the Administrator of GSA to enter into contracts for janitorial services, trash removal, and similar services in federally owned and leased properties for periods not to exceed 3 years, p. H8613;

S. 2208, with amendment, authorizing a study of the feasibility and desirability of a national lakeshore on Lake Tahoe, p. H8615;

H.R. 18298, with amendment, to amend the Central Valley reclamation project to include the Black Butte project, p. H8624.

Cleared for the White House.

S. 3838, preventing the unauthorized manufacture and use of the anti-litter symbol "Johnny Horizon", pp. H8612-3;

S.J. Res. 67, granting consent to amendments creating the Potomac Valley Conservancy District and establishing the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, pp. H8615-20

6. PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE. Received "A Call for Cooperation" from the President, urging action on legislative proposals submitted to the Congress by the White House (H. Doc. 91-381). pp. H8602-9

7. LEGISLATION. Received from the Civil Service Commission a draft of proposed legislation to permit immediate retirement of certain Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. p. H8690

bill as amended, requires that no additional Federal land acquisition expenditure be incurred as a result of these adjustments.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress recognized the national value of this historic area over a decade ago. While much progress has been made in acquiring and restoring the area in the ensuing years, the job is not yet complete. For this reason, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 13934 with the Committee amendments.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the gentleman from Colorado if the amendment offered by the gentleman cuts the cost of this bill, which now, according to the report, is approximately \$14 million?

Mr. ASPINALL. If the gentleman will yield, the amendment which we have would make a total cost of the project of \$13,900,000.

Mr. GROSS. That is the amendment? That is the total cost?

Mr. ASPINALL. That would be the total cost.

Mr. GROSS. Of which approximately \$11 million is to be used for the purchase of lands and interest in lands?

Mr. ASPINALL. It is \$10,900,000.

Mr. GROSS. And did the gentleman say that this involved the purchase of 730 acres, or some such amount?

Mr. ASPINALL. Originally it was set at about that amount. If my colleague will yield further, and as I said in my presentation, the amount that will be involved is approximately that amount, with 144.37 acres still remaining unpurchased, and that is where the additional cost comes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. The total limitation in the bill is 770 acres, of which 145 acres is still to be acquired.

Mr. GROSS. Is the State of Massachusetts not making some contribution to this?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, if my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa will yield further, the State of Massachusetts has made contributions all along the line.

Mr. GROSS. Such as 730 acres of land?

Mr. ASPINALL. I do not believe they have made any contribution of acreage of land.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, under the authority of this present bill, the Commonwealth transferred to the Federal Government, National Park Service, several acres for relocation and redefinition of the boundaries.

Mr. GROSS. Several acres, s-e-v-e-r-a-1?

Mr. MORSE. Several acres; yes.

Mr. GROSS. Seven hundred and fifty acres is more than "several."

Mr. MORSE. There are 750 authorized. Most of those have already been acquired. There are only 140 remaining to be acquired.

Mr. GROSS. I will ask the gentleman from Massachusetts: Would this be considered as the Federal Government's expenditure in connection with the establishment of this national historic park?

Mr. MORSE. This is the total authorization that would be required. It is \$10.9 million for land acquisition and \$3 million for rehabilitation and so forth.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman would not expect the Federal Government to be called upon to provide more money, except for the maintenance of the park?

Mr. MORSE. I am sure of that.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield time to me?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 13934, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of the Minute Man National Historical Park and for other purposes.

The purpose of this legislation is to amend the act, establishing the Minute Man National Historical Park by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of the park to conform to the proposed relocation of State Highway Route 2, and by increasing the appropriation authorization for acquisition of land within the existing boundaries of the historical park.

Approximately 145 acres of lands within the existing boundaries of the park are yet to be acquired. This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$5,900,000 to acquire these properties and will complete the acquisition program under the original legislation. The bill also provides that the revision of the boundaries as a result of the proposed highway relocation contemplates no land acquisition costs.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is necessary in order to protect the investment which the Federal Government has already made in this park. It may be costly, but the increased acquisition costs are the result of the overall problem of escalating land costs, in addition to unreliable estimates. Since the legislation will also complete our program in the Minute Man National Historical Park and round out the park development, I urge the rules be suspended and the bill be passed.

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the bill now before the House (H.R. 13934) amends the act establishing the Minute Man National Historical Park. The park was created during the 86th Congress to commemorate the first battle of the American Revolution. Since it was authorized, more than 500 acres of land,

several historic structures, and many other improvements have been acquired. The object of the park is to restore, to the extent possible, a small part of this historic region to its appearance in 1775 when the shots opening the Revolutionary War were fired.

In spite of the progress which has been made with the \$5 million invested so far, eight important historic structures—valued at \$942,200—and numerous other improvements located on about 125 acres of land remain unacquired. If the objectives of the park is to be achieved, this acquisition program must be completed and it should be completed as expeditiously as possible.

Like land values elsewhere, the value of these lands has increased over the years; consequently, the Government will have to pay proportionally more for these properties today than it did for the properties already purchased. This matter is further complicated by the fact that most of the remaining lands contain some improvements. The best cost estimates available to the committee indicate that \$5.9 million more will be required to acquire these remaining properties.

The moneys for these acquisitions will, of course, be appropriated from the land and water conservation fund which the Congress created for this purpose. And it should be noted that the fund should be capable of meeting this need in the reasonably foreseeable future if the present administration maintains its interest in investing the money which the Congress has made available.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of those five or six areas which we have known would require further congressional attention. The situation here is similar to that which we encountered at Padre Islands National Seashore in Texas, Point Reyes National Seashore in California, and at Cape Cod National Seashore. We regret the necessity of bringing these projects before the Congress again, but we recognize the value of including these appropriation limitations when these authorizations are considered.

No one, I am sure, would contend that this significant historic area is unworthy of national recognition. It is already a popular unit of the national park system attracting more than a half million Americans annually and the number of visitors is bound to increase as we approach the bicentennial of our Independence.

Mr. Speaker. I am pleased to join the chairman of the full committee and my Massachusetts colleagues in supporting the enactment of H.R. 13934, as amended.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, this bill seeks to revise the boundary lines of the Minute Man National Historical Park, with respect to protective and usage viewpoints, and further it seeks to remove the existing limitations on appropriations, which are now limited to \$8 million for land acquisition and development.

There is a sense of real urgency with regard to Minute Man Park, in that it would be most desirable if the Congress would act now, in 1970, in order to complete this wonderful historical park in time for the Nation's Bicentennial Cele-

bration, and also for Massachusetts in time for the special anniversary of the battle of April 19, 1775, by "the rude bridge, which arched the flood, where once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world."

Minute Man is an exceedingly popular park, as indicated by the number of visitors during 1969 when a total of 529,300 visitors toured the area. This number will increase as we approach the Nation's 200th birthday, and I would hope that the Congress, over the next 4 fiscal years would assist, as in the past, in acquiring the needed properties to complete Minute Man Park and have it ready for the great Bicentennial Celebration.

At a time when liberty and free government is under fire all over the world, and in our own country, it is all the more important that we stand firmly here and make sure that we defend and protect our security and rich heritage of freedom.

I respectfully submit to the Members of this House that action now on H.R. 13934 will do much to promote patriotic sentiment and assist the Nation and the American people in appropriately celebrating this great anniversary.

As I pointed out, you have helped us before with respect to this park, and the Cape Cod National Seashore, which I also initiated in the House, and I would like especially to express my warm appreciation and sincere thanks to the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation (Mr. TAYLOR); and to the great leader of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, my esteemed friend, Chairman ASPINALL, who have gone out of their way, together with other members of the committee, to expedite this very important historical legislation.

I respectfully urge the House to pass this bill unanimously and sincerely thank the Members for their consideration and support.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Colorado that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 13934, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 590), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of Minute Man National Historical Park, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROGRAM FOR THE RESEARCH AND PROMOTION OF WHEAT

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 13543) to establish a program of research and promotion for U.S. wheat, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 13543

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Wheat Research and Promotion Act."

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers, farm organizations, and such other organizations as he may deem appropriate to carry out a program of research and promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets and increase utilization for United States wheat and to carry out any other such program which he deems will benefit wheat producers in the United States. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall use the total net proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates during the marketing year ending June 30, 1969, to finance the cost of such agreements, except that he shall provide for the issuance of a pro rata share of export marketing certificates for such marketing year to any producer eligible therefor under section 379c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, who applies for such certificates not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

(Mr. PURCELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise today in support of H.R. 13543, which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers, farm organizations, and other organizations to carry out a program of research and promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets and increase utilization for U.S. wheat.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, contains basic provisions regarding export marketing certificates, from which this program would be funded. It requires that export certificates shall be issued to all persons equivalent to the number of bushels exported. The cost of such certificates per bushel to the exporter is to be that amount determined by the Secretary of Agriculture on a daily basis which would make U.S. wheat and wheat flour generally competitive in the world market, avoid disruption of world market prices, and fulfill the international obligations of the United States. These certificates are to be issued on a pro rata basis.

During the 1968-69 marketing year, the total value of wheat export certificates collected exceeded the total value of export subsidies paid by slightly over \$4.2 million. Under existing legislation, the Secretary is required to distribute this accumulation pro rata to farmers who participated in the 1968 wheat program. Under present law, the Department does not intend to issue checks for less than \$1, except upon request.

Mr. Speaker, the report on H.R. 13543 points out the serious problems the wheat industry now faces. In the past 20 years, annual flour consumption per capita

has declined from 136 pounds to 112 pounds. A great deal could be done to reverse this deplorable trend. Recent developments in enrichment processes, flour blends, and new wheat products indicate there is expansion potential for wheat in the field of human nutrition. There are also exciting prospects for wheat utilization in industrial channels. Preliminary experimentation has shown that various wheat properties lend themselves to usage as wet and dry strength additives for paper and boxboard, as a substitute for carbon black in rubber manufacture, in the production of industrial alcohol—possible for use as a motor fuel additive, as a bonding agent in plywoods and other wood products, and in the production of protein film. In many of the instances mentioned, both in nutritional and industrial usage, basic research is well along and an acceptable produce is available. The assistance needed now is in market testing or promotion, or in some cases additional research on the marketing of byproducts is needed in order to make the wheat utilization economically feasible.

There are other areas where producer efforts to support a comprehensive program for the relief and benefit of this industry are stretched woefully thin. Marketing research, promotional efforts such as the "Day of Bread" and public relations efforts on behalf of all agriculture; certainly these are central to the well-being of the wheat farmer and should be considered legitimate uses for such funding as this legislation would make available.

It is toward these ends that the instant bill is directed. It authorizes the Secretary to use the net proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates during the marketing year ending June 30, 1969, to finance the costs of the agreements the bill authorizes. It does not authorize the use of these funds unless the producer fails to apply for them, and safeguards are taken that the funds so used would do so constructively.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily recommend passage of this bill today.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I shall be glad to try to answer questions any Member might have in mind with regard to the purpose of this program.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PURCELL. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, my only question is, what happens to the money which might not be used in this program? Will it revert to the growers? Will it revert to the General Treasury? Will it be used otherwise in the promotion of wheat?

Mr. PURCELL. Under this program all growers who have earned the right to have this money refunded to them will have 90 days to request that their money be refunded. The money which is left when that 90 days has expired would be handled by the Department. The Department would have authority, under the criteria established, to use the money by contract, dealing with organizations oriented toward the wheat producers.

Mr. HALL. Does the gentleman mean in the promotion of the use of wheat and its products?

Mr. PURCELL. Yes; as to the use of wheat. If when this is all done, the money has not all been used, then that money will revert to the Treasury.

Let me say, this is a one-shot deal. This is money which has accumulated now under circumstances which are not apt ever to develop again. We see no reasonable prospect of it ever developing again.

The report shows, as to some large number of participants, that 832,000 potential payees are involved, and 229,000 of these would receive less than \$1.

Also, 186,000 would receive payments of \$5 or more, 54,000 would receive payments of \$11.60 or more, and 4,900 payees would receive payments of \$58 or more. The Department indicated that it does not plan to have to write checks for less than \$1. This is the purpose of it. It is to try to get benefits for all producers of wheat from this amount of money, namely, something over \$4 million. This will not occur again. We think that the wheat producers whose money it is will get more benefits in the true sense of the word than by having to write several thousand 58-cent or 72-cent checks.

When it was passed unanimously out of the subcommittee, there was no objection from anyone, and the full committee passed it without objection.

Mr. HALL. If the gentleman will yield further, Mr. Speaker, I want to say I appreciate his forthright and overt explanation.

I would like to say that I read and re-read the committee report. I understood the small amounts of refunds involved and compliment the broad base, but nowhere could I find that first priority on the return of the money went to the individual contributor. As I understand it from his explanation, it will be so if they exercise that right within 90 days.

The rest of the gentleman's explanation has been very beneficial. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MAY).

(Mrs. MAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us is really the result of the excellent research and promotional activities of our wheat commissions in the major U.S. wheat producing States. Over the years, these 10 commissions—including especially those of my own State of Washington and the Pacific Northwest States—have put together an excellent record of achievement, and have clearly established that funds for research and promotion can be expended constructively and to good purpose.

The outstanding success of the wheat commissions in the areas of production research and overseas market promotion can be both supplemented and complemented through enactment of this bill to expand our national wheat research and promotional activities through utilization of the net proceeds of export

marketing certificates accumulated during the 1968-69 marketing year.

As is pointed out in our committee report, recent developments in enrichment processes, flour blends, and new wheat products indicate that there is expansion potential for wheat in the field of human nutrition. And, there are also exciting prospects for wheat utilization in industrial channels.

Various wheat properties, it has been shown, lend themselves to usage as wet-and-dry-strength additives for paper and boxboard, as a substitute for carbon black in rubber manufacture, in the production of industrial alcohol—possibly for use as a motor fuel additive, as a bonding agent in plywoods and other wood products and in the production of protein films.

Basic research in many of these areas has already been completed, and the potential products need development, market testing or promotion. In some cases, additional research on byproduct marketing is needed in order to make the wheat utilization economically feasible.

Under this legislation, each producer would make the determination as to whether he wished to receive his pro-rata portion of the certificate pool, or allow it to be used for this type of research effort. He would be afforded a period of ninety days in which to request redemption of his certificates, and the decision would be an entirely voluntary, individual one on his part.

Enactment of this bill could result in substantial benefit to the wheat industry of this Nation, Mr. Speaker, and I urge my colleagues to give it their support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PURCELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 13543, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONTINUANCE OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 15978) to amend section 2 of the act of June 30, 1954, as amended, providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 15978

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended, is amended by deleting "for fiscal year 1969, \$5,000,000 in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, for fiscal year 1970, \$50,000,000 and for fiscal year 1971, \$50,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "for each of the fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975, \$60,000,000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I shall take a little more time on this particular piece of legislation than on some of the other bills that have been before us this afternoon. I think that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is inclined to do the same thing.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation now before the House, providing for the continuance of civil government in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, involves a most serious obligation of the United States, to promote the political, economic, educational, and social development of these islands, and their inhabitants.

The genesis of this obligation evolves from our trusteeship agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations to act as the trustee and administering authority for this part of the world which is almost equal in total area, to the co-terminus United States.

For the purpose of orientation, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, often called Micronesia, embraces three major archipelagoes in the Western Pacific Ocean. They are: the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Marianna Islands, exclusive of Guam. The trust territory comprises some 2,141 islands, scattered over 3 million square miles of ocean, with a total land area of 687 square miles, and supports a population of approximately 100,000 people.

Since 1947, the United States has exercised its responsibility as the administering authority of the strategic trust area. In 1951, this responsibility was transferred from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Interior.

During the past 20 years, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has, in authorizing appropriations to carry on the civil government of the trust territory, been very responsive to administration authorization requests. In fact, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has increased the appropriation authorizations from a low of \$7.5 million in 1961 to the \$50 million level for fiscal 1971. Our committee has, at the same time, requested each administration to provide a balanced program of necessary capital improvements and public works relating to health, education, transportation, and communication, and other public functions in the trust territory, to insure that our obligation under the trusteeship agreement is carried out.

While there may be some criticism of our administration of the trust territory, I want to assure my colleagues that such criticism is not directed at the financial assistance provided by the Congress.

The legislation, H.R. 15978, now before you, provides a 5-year appropriation authorization for the continuance of civil

government in the trust territory. The bill provides a \$10 million increase in the appropriation authorization for fiscal 1971 from \$50 million to \$60 million and the bill authorizes the appropriation of \$60 million for each of the fiscal years 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975.

The appropriation authorizations contained in this legislation were justified before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by the administration on the basis of a 5-year planned, action-oriented program, to provide new impetus for the development of Micronesia. Approximately 40 percent of the total program will be in construction. This 5-year program only seeks to provide for the Micronesian people only those things which they can not provide for themselves—and those things which we here in this country take for granted—these things are: schools for children, access to medicine and medical care, reasonably safe and efficient ways to transport goods and people, a dependable communications system, secure title to property, clean potable water, treated sewage systems, electrical power and a growing economy.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, while endorsing this 5-year program is also attuned to the demands by some Micronesians for a stronger voice in the management and future of Micronesia. The committee is especially abreast of developments in the trust territory and, in particular, the Congress of Micronesia, concerning the future political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. With respect to this emerging issue over the future political status of Micronesia, it will serve the best interests of the United States for the Committee on Appropriations of our Congress to carefully consider and monitor the implementation of this authorizing legislation, and to reconsider and re-evaluate the level of Federal programs and expenditures in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is a myriad of problems and shortcomings which requires a government capable of meeting the educational, economic, political, and social needs of the people. For the United States, the basic challenge is to win the hearts and minds of the Micronesian people as they strive to conquer disease, ignorance, poverty, and acute hardship. This legislation authorizes the appropriations to meet that challenge in the trust territory.

Mr. Speaker, I support and urge my colleagues to suspend the rules and pass this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding.

I have no doubt that we will have to continue to support Micronesia. But I do question the wisdom of a 5-year commitment at the rate of \$60 million a year.

I shudder to think of what the situation would be if within 5 years we got into a real financial crisis in this coun-

try and found ourselves compelled to cut back on the commitments in this area. I do question in the present financial situation that prevails the wisdom of a \$300 million, 5-year commitment to Micronesia.

I fervently hope we do not have a financial showdown. But I think it would be a serious situation if we were compelled to cut back after having made this commitment and assured them that we were prepared to spend \$300 million out there.

Mr. ASPINALL. May I say to my colleague, I can understand his concern. May I say also that if that should take place; that is, those things the gentleman suggests, we need that area in friendly hands and we need it properly developed. We need these people to be fit and friendly and we need them where they can be helpful as they were during the Second World War—very helpful to us. They are so widely scattered and the area is so difficult of administration and they have such limited facilities to keep them in such position of helpfulness.

I would say to my colleague, if what he suggests does happen, this authorization ceiling does not necessarily have to be the maximum, or the minimum, either one. That would be up to the Congress at that time as they take care of the appropriations. But the money is needed at the present time for the development that is projected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one quick observation?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. If we can win the hearts and minds of people around the world, and we have not been successful thus far despite having spent a couple of hundred billion dollars on foreign aid in an effort to do this. I shudder to think, I say again, of what will happen when we are compelled to drastically cut back in spending after having dished out Federal funds as though money was going out of style.

Mr. ASPINALL. May I say again, I understand my colleague's concern.

These are our people. These are our friends. We want to keep them that way.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KYL. In further response to my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa, and in specific response to his comment regarding the length of time that we would be responsible, financially or otherwise to these islands, I would say personally I hope that we would have a great deal of responsibility for a long time, in fact in perpetuity.

Under the United Nations agreement which brings us into connection with Micronesia, we are supposed to be helping those people in leading them to a time when they can determine for themselves what their governmental and political status will be.

I hope that they do decide when the proper time comes on some kind of association with the United States as many other peoples of that area of the Pacific have. At the same time I know the chair-

man of the full committee—and I agree completely with the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS)—is trying to guarantee these funds will be used wisely and as efficiently as possible. One of the serious problems we have had, as the chairman has suggested, is that when you try to do this job development on an annual basis, there is so much built-in inefficiency in a 12-month planning period, you just do not get the job done that you set out to do. At least now we should have some guidelines for wise expenditure of these funds.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 15978, a bill to provide for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$300 million over a 5-year period to carry out the functions of the civil government in the trust territory. The bill authorizes an increase of \$10 million for fiscal year 1971, from \$50 to \$60 million, and \$60 million for each of the fiscal years 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975.

In Micronesia, the United States as the administering authority, is providing the whole range of public and private services at all levels of government which are necessary to a developing society in keeping with our objectives to bring the Micronesian people toward self-determination or independence on the basis of self-sufficiency. Involved in this program are approximately 100,000 people of six principal cultures and myriads of subcultures, scattered over 100 settled islands of separate little communities, spread over 3 million square miles of ocean.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is an area that was, and still is, in many places, devastated by World War II. Starting from the chaos of that war, the mission of the United States in the trust territory has been to create maximum self-sufficiency, adequate transportation and supply systems, an educational system, a health and medical care system, and an organized, functional government at every level. Our mission has also been to have this done to the fullest possible extent by the Micronesians themselves.

There is one basic conflict with our goals is administering the trust territory which is not clearly recognized and understood, and that is that the United States has vital national security interests in the trust territory. And, it must be clearly understood and recognized that the trusteeship agreement specifically permits the accommodation of those interests. Despite expressions to the contrary, the United States has not exploited that provision of the trusteeship agreement over the last 23 years.

The next few years will be most important in the history of the United States—trust territory relationships. These years will determine whether the people of the trust territory will continue a close relationship with the United



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 15, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To establish a program of research and promotion for
United States wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act shall be known as the "Wheat Research and
4 Promotion Act."

5 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
6 enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers,
7 farm organizations, and such other organizations as he may
8 deem appropriate to carry out a program of research and
9 promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets
10 and increase utilization for United States wheat and to carry
11 out any other such program which he deems will benefit

1 wheat producers in the United States. Notwithstanding any
2 other provision of law, the Secretary shall use the total net
3 proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates dur-
4 ing the marketing year ending June 30, 1969, to finance
5 the cost of such agreements, except that he shall provide
6 for the issuance of a pro rata share of export marketing
7 certificates for such marketing year to any producer eligible
8 therefor under section 379c of the Agricultural Adjustment
9 Act of 1938, as amended, who applies for such certificates
10 not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of
11 this Act. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such rules
12 and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the pro-
13 visions of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives September 14,
1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To establish a program of research and promotion for United States wheat.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of September 16, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 161

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills authorizing geothermal resources development and establishing a national lakeshore at Lake Tahoe.

Senate committee voted to report bills re inspection of imported livestock products, clarifying ^{F.S.} ~~aerial~~ ^{authority} research, and promotion program, and authorizing marketing orders for almonds.

House appointed conferees on farm bill.

HOUSE

FARM BILL. Disagreed to Senate amendment to H.R. 18546, the proposed Agriculture Act of 1970, and appointed conferees. p. H8786

APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 16900, the FY 71 Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. pp. H8788-94

3. OUTLAYS. Received a letter from OMB transmitting a report for the period ended August 31, 1970, on the operation of section 501 of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1970, establishing a limitation on budget outlays (H. Doc. 91-388); to the Committee on Appropriations. p. H8857

SENATE

4. FARM BILL. Sen. Mansfield thanked Sen. Aiken for his effort in effecting passage of the proposed Agricultural Act of 1971 stating that "No member of this body has better served to satisfy the agricultural needs of this country".
p. S15641

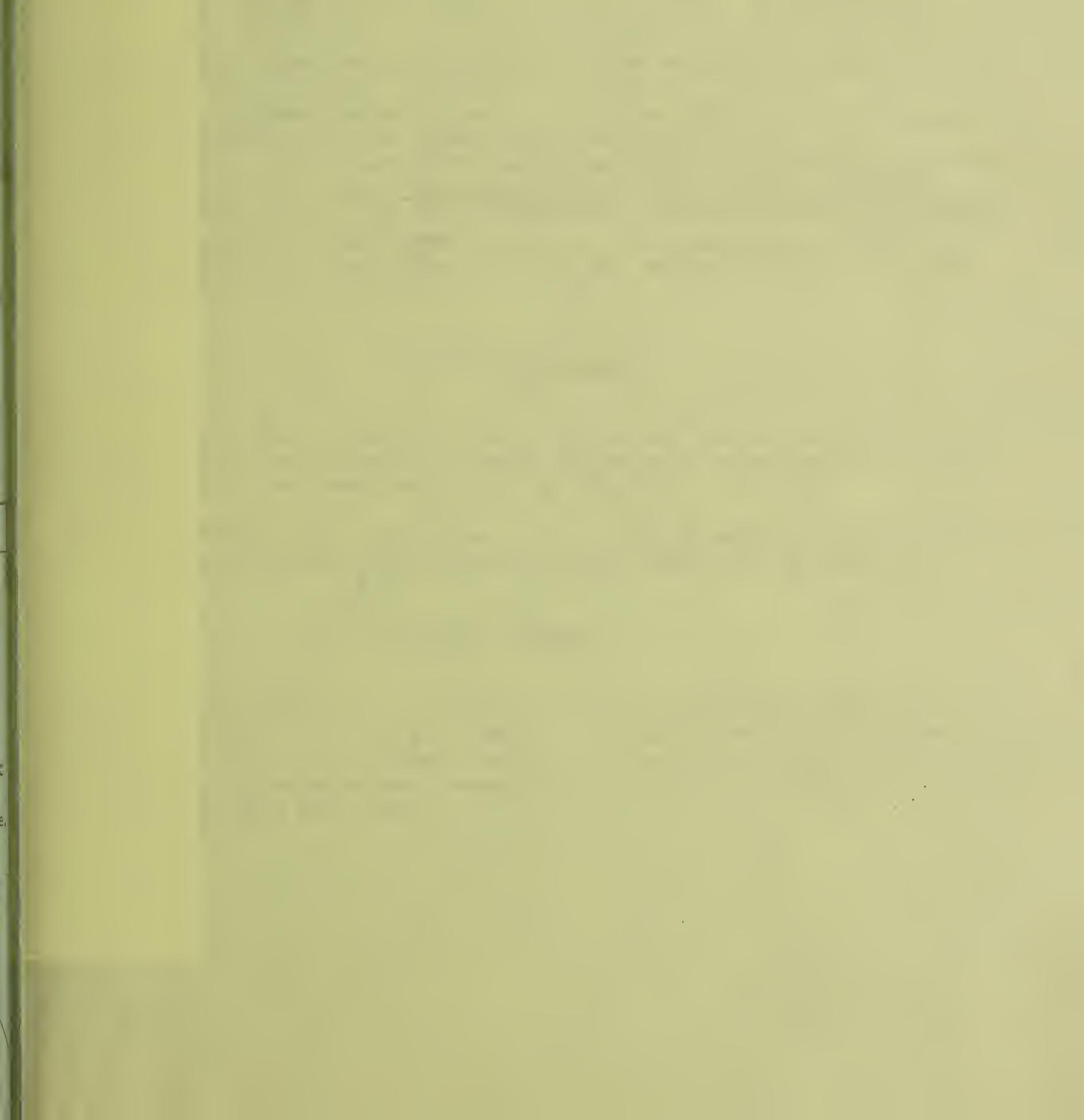
5. DISASTER RELIEF. Sen. Tower reported on Federal assistance to Texas disaster victims, placing in the Record the report of the Office of Emergency Preparedness which praises the Department of Agriculture for distributing 68 tons of food to the victims. pp. S15609-10

6. GEOTHERMAL STEAM; LAKE TAHOE. Passed with committee amendment in the nature of a substitute S.368 re use of geothermal resources underlying certain of the public domain lands; and agreed to the House amendment of S. 2208, to authorize a study concerning establishment of Lake Tahoe as a national lakeshore, permitting the bill now to go to the President. pp. S15758-62; S15762

7. MEAT IMPORTS; FOREST SERVICE; WHEAT RESEARCH; ALMONDS. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry ordered the following bills favorably reported (but did not actually report):
S. 3942, to provide for inspection of imported meat;
HR 11953, to clarify aerial facilities authority of the Forest Service;
HR 13543, to authorize program of research and promotion of markets for wheat; and
HR 13978, to make marketing orders applicable to almonds.
p. D1007

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. MEAT INSPECTION. H.R. 19233, by Rep. Hansen of Idaho, to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to provide for more effective inspection of imported meat and meat products to prevent the importation of diseased, contaminated, or otherwise unwholesome meat and meat products; to the Committee on Agriculture. Remarks of author, pp. H8848-9



Sept. 17, 1970
91st. 2d. No. 162

11. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Long attacked official misstatements about our real foreign trade position stating that the public has been misled into believing that we have a "favorable balance of trade"; he placed charts and a report in the Record which reflect the loss of domestic employment due to imports. pp. S15808-13

12. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS. Sen. Dole noted that the Japanese had more than doubled their purchase of U.S. agricultural products in the past ten years to become our first billion dollar market and he submitted the Feed & Grain Association speeches by Secretary Hardin and the Japanese Ambassador-designate for the Record. pp. S15850-51

13. BILLS REPORTED. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported the following bills:

S. 3942, without amendment, providing for inspection of all livestock products imported into the United States (S. Rept. 91-1195);

H.R. 11953, without amendment, clarifying contractual authority of the FS relating to certain aerial facilities and services (S. Rept. 91-1202);

H.R. 13543, without amendment, authorizing a wheat research and promotion program (S. Rept. 91-1203); and

H.R. 13978, with amendments, providing for marketing orders for almonds (S. Rept. 91-1204). p. S15793

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

14. NUTRITION. Rep. Wolff placed in the Record several statements obtained during recent hearings on "Fad Diets", noting the need to crack down on unhealthy and dangerous diets and food myths. pp. E8227-31, E8266-71

15. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES. Rep. Mikva discussed his bill to amend the 'Hatch Act', to allow greater political freedoms for federal employees. pp. E8242-3

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. TAXATION. H.R. 19276, by Rep. Crane, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$625 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

17. FOOD-GRADING. H.R. 19285, by Rep. Lowenstein, to provide for the development of a uniform system of quality grades for consumer food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

18. FIFRA. H.R. 19316, by Rep. White, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, so as to prohibit the distribution, sale, or offer for sale of the element mercury, or chemical compounds containing mercury, for use in insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides; to the Committee on Agriculture.

19. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 19336, by Rep. DeLaGarza, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a program for flood prevention and other purposes in the Lower Rio Grande Basin, Tex., to enhance and stabilize the agricultural economy of the area; to the Committee on Agriculture.

20. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS. H.R. 19343, by Rep. Thompson of New Jersey, to create a National Agricultural Bargaining Board, to provide standards for the accreditation of producers, to define the mutual obligation of handlers and associations of producers to negotiate regarding agricultural products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

SEPT. 18: Nutritional policy, Dem. Study Group (Leverton, ARS, to testify)
Prohibition of no deposit, no return containers, H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce

SEPT. 22: Repeal of Naval Stores Act, H. Agriculture (Grange, C&MS, to testify)

SEPT. 24: Nutritional services for elderly, H. Education & Labor (Lyng to testify)

SEPT. 28: Emergency loans to mink farmers, S. Agriculture (Frost, FHA, to testify)

SEPT. 29: Substantive changes in pesticides administration, S. Commerce (Irving and Mulhern, ARS, to testify)

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Calendar No. 1223

91ST CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

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REPORT
No. 91-1203

WHEAT RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

SEPTEMBER 17, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13543]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 13543) to establish a program of research and promotion for U.S. wheat, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers, farm organizations, and such other organizations as he may deem appropriate to carry out a program of research and promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets and increase utilization for U.S. wheat. The total net proceeds of the 1968-69 marketing year export certificate pool will be used to finance the program, except that any producer may obtain his share of that pool by applying therefor within 90 days of enactment of this bill. The need for this legislation, background, departmental position, and cost are described in the report of the House Committee on Agriculture as follows:

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Successful operation of wheat commissions in 10 of the commercial wheat States has spawned this legislation. These commissions, enabled by State legislation and financed by producer assessment, have an excellent record of achievement and have proven beyond a doubt that accumulated research and promotion funds can be put to constructive use. To date, however, the major contributions of these State commissions have been in the fields of production research and overseas market promotion. Those are vital areas to be sure, but there are others equally vital and equally in need of assistance in terms of research and promotion.

A short recap of U.S. flour consumption statistics over the past 20 years points up one of the most serious problems our industry faces

136 pounds per capita consumption of wheat flour-----	1950
122 pounds per capita-----	1955
118 pounds per capita-----	1960
113 pounds per capita-----	1965
112 pounds per capita-----	1969

There is evidence that a great deal could be done to reverse this deplorable trend. Recent developments in enrichment processes, flour blends, and new wheat products indicate that there is expansion potential for wheat in the field of human nutrition.

There are also exciting prospects for wheat utilization in industrial channels. Preliminary experimentation has shown that various wheat properties lend themselves to usage as wet-and-dry-strength additives for paper and boxboard, as a substitute for carbon black in rubber manufacture, in the production of industrial alcohol—possible for use as a motor fuel additive, as a bonding agent in plywoods and other wood products and in the production of protein films. In many of the instances mentioned, both in nutritional and industrial usage, basic research is well along and an acceptable product is available. The assistance needed now is in market testing or promotion, or in some cases additional research on the marketing of byproducts is needed in order to make the wheat utilization economically feasible.

There are other areas where producer efforts to support a comprehensive program for the relief and benefit of his industry are stretched woefully thin. Marketing research, promotional efforts such as the "Day of Bread" and public relations efforts on behalf of all of agriculture. Certainly, these are central to the well-being of the wheat farmer and should be considered legitimate uses for such funding as this legislation would make available.

BACKGROUND

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, contains two basic provisions regarding export marketing certificates. The first is contained in section 379d(b) and requires that during any marketing year for which a wheat marketing allocation program is in effect, all persons exporting wheat shall, prior to such export, acquire export marketing certificates equivalent to the number of bushels so exported. The act provides that the cost of such certificates per bushel to the exporter shall be that amount determined by the Secretary on a daily basis which would make U.S. wheat and wheat flour generally competitive in the world market, avoid disruption of world market prices and fulfill the international obligations of the United States.

The other provision is contained in section 379c(a) which, in pertinent part, states:

The Secretary shall also provide for the issuance of export marketing certificates to eligible producers at the end of the marketing year on a pro rata basis. For such purposes, the value per bushel of export marketing certificates shall be an average of the total net proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates during the marketing year after

deducting the total amount of wheat export subsidies paid to exporters.

During the 1968-69 marketing year, which ended on June 30, 1969, the total value of wheat export certificates collected exceeded the total value of export subsidies paid by slightly over \$4.2 million. The Secretary of Agriculture, under existing legislation, is required to distribute this wheat export certificate accumulation pro rata to farmers who participated in the 1968 wheat program. Based on the distribution of 1968 domestic wheat certificate payments, it is estimated that an export certificate accumulation of this magnitude would result in the following: Out of 832,000 potential payees a payment of less than \$1 would be computed for about 229,000; 186,000 payees would receive payments of \$5.80 or more; 54,000 payees would receive payments of \$11.60 or more; and 4,900 payees would receive payments of \$58 or more. The Department has indicated that it did not plan to issue checks for less than \$1 except on request.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

In a letter to Hon. W. R. Poage, chairman of the committee, under date of December 16, 1969, Clarence D. Palmby, Acting Secretary, stated:

The Department does not object to enactment of legislation which would authorize distribution of any accumulation of export certificates in the 1968, 1969, and 1970 marketing years to specified organizations which have the principal function of carrying out a program of research and promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets and increase utilization for U.S. wheat.

During hearings on the bill, the USDA was asked to indicate the criteria which it intends to apply in awarding contracts under the program. By letter to Hon. Graham Purcell, chairman of the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee, under date of May 27, 1970, Kenneth E. Frick, Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA, responded in part as follows:

Appropriate criteria for the selection of organizations that would be eligible are as follows: (1) An organization of primarily wheat producers, (2) membership from wide geographical areas—not concentrated by area or class of wheat, (3) have recognized capability to engage in market promotion or research projects or be capable of subcontracting such work to a recognized organization, corporation, university, etc., (4) preferably an existing organization so as to avoid procedural and administrative complications of establishment—presently no means of continuous funding, hence preference for existing organization, (5) if a new organization (institute, commission, etc.) is established, its purpose, composition, and tenure should be clearly stated in the enabling legislation.

The committee concurs in the Department's observation that since no known established organization can adequately meet the first three

criteria listed above, it appears that the only feasible alternative is a new organization created for the purpose envisioned by this bill. The committee, however, has not chosen to create a new institute or commission by this bill. Until such time that such an organization is created by the wheat industry and meets with the Secretary's approval, the committee's intent is for the Federal Government to retain any undisbursed funds not refunded to producers. It follows also that if an appropriate organization does not come into existence within a reasonable time as determined by the Secretary, these undisbursed funds should permanently revert to the Federal Government.

COST

The committee does not anticipate that significant additional expenses would be incurred by the Department in administering this program. Issuance and redemption of export marketing certificates is otherwise required; hence the Department's only conceivable extra cost would be with regard to selecting, awarding, auditing, and insuring performance of contracts paid for with the balance of the export certificate fund which producers do not redeem.

The Department estimates that approximately one-half of the \$4.2 million will be claimed by producers. The Department has advised the committee that under the provisions of either the existing legislation or the proposed bill (H.R. 13543) the Department proposes to issue payments to producers whose pro rata share of the export subsidy pool is less than \$1 only in the event the producer requests such payment within a specified period of time.



Calendar No. 1223

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 13543

[Report No. 91-1203]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 15, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 17, 1970

Reported by Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, without amendment

AN ACT

To establish a program of research and promotion for United States wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*
3 That this Act shall be known as the "Wheat Research and
4 Promotion Act."

5 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
6 enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers,
7 farm organizations, and such other organizations as he may
8 deem appropriate to carry out a program of research and
9 promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets
10 and increase utilization for United States wheat and to carry
11 out any other such program which he deems will benefit

1 wheat producers in the United States. Notwithstanding any
2 other provision of law, the Secretary shall use the total net
3 proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates dur-
4 ing the marketing year ending June 30, 1969, to finance
5 the cost of such agreements, except that he shall provide
6 for the issuance of a pro rata share of export marketing
7 certificates for such marketing year to any producer eligible
8 therefor under section 379c of the Agricultural Adjustment
9 Act of 1938, as amended, who applies for such certificates
10 not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of
11 this Act. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such rules
12 and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the pro-
13 visions of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives September 14,
1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

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91st CONGRESS 2d SESSION **H. R. 13543**

[Report No. 91-1203]

AN ACT

To establish a program of research and promotion for United States wheat.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 17, 1970

Reported without amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of September 21, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 164

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills authorizing wheat research program; relating to aerial facilities of Forest Service; providing for imported meat inspection; and providing for marketing orders for almonds.

Sen. Williams Del., inserted article critical of Assistant Secretary Robertson.

House passed bills authorizing lease and transfer of burley tobacco acreage allotments; designating certain lands as wilderness; and allowing for purchase of additional systems for motor vehicles above statutory limitation.

Rep. Perkins inserted questionnaire results noting need for adequate funding of school lunch program.

SENATE

1. FOREST SERVICE; WHEAT. Passed without amendment and cleared for the President the following bills: HR 11953, to clarify contractual authority of the Forest Service relating to certain aerial facilities and services; and HR 13543, to authorize a program of research and promotion in order to expand markets for wheat.
pp. S16016-17

2. ALMONDS; IMPORTED MEAT. Passed with amendment the following bills: HR 13978, to make marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act applicable to almonds; and S. 3942 to provide for inspection of all livestock products imported into the U.S. pp. S16016, S16071-6

3. PESTICIDES. Both Houses received a resolution of the Legislature of the State of California requesting that the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture "provide a federal program for the safe and efficient disposal of unwanted environmentally harmful pesticides"; to the Committees on Agriculture. pp. S16023, H9017

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a letter from the Administrator, REA, reporting the approval of a loan to M.&A. Electric Power Cooperative of Poplar Bluff, Mo.; to the Committee on Appropriations. p. S16023

5. ASST. SECTY. ROBERTSON. Sen. Williams (Delaware) stated that "the man who approved the appointment of convicted promoter Billie Sol Estes.....continues to hold his \$36,000 job with the Department of Agriculture" and he placed in the Record a newspaper article critical of the Assistant Secretary. pp. S16038-39

HOUSE

6. BILLS PASSED.

Cleared for the White House:

S. 406, permitting the rotation of certain property whenever its remaining storage life is too short to justify its retention, p. H8940;

S. 3777, authorizing the entering into contracts for the protection of public lands from fires, in advance of appropriations therefor, and to twice renew such contracts, pp. H8952-3; and

S. 2763, allowing the purchase of additional systems and equipment for passenger motor vehicles over and above the statutory price limitations. pp. H8955-9

Sent to the Senate:

H.R. 18686, with amendment, authorizing the lease and transfer of burley tobacco acreage allotments, p. H8941;

S. 3014 (in lieu of H.R. 19007), amended, designating certain lands as wilderness, pp. H8941-50;

S. 719, amended, establishing a national mining and minerals policy, pp. H8950-2;

H.R. 12870, providing for the establishment of the King Range National Conservation area, California, pp. H8982-5

of such leave, if any, that is in excess of the sum of (1) two hundred and forty hours and (2) the number of hours that have accrued to the credit of the transferring officer during the calendar year then current and which remain unused, shall thereafter remain to his credit until used, and shall be reduced in the manner prescribed by subsection (c) of section 6304 of title 5, United States Code.

**TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES
INCIDENT TO TRANSFER**

SEC. 5. A transferring officer who is required to change his official station as a result of his transfer under this Act shall be paid such travel, transportation, and related expenses and allowances, as would be provided pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, in the case of a civilian employee so transferred in the interest of the Government. Such officer shall not (either at the time of such transfer or upon a subsequent separation from the competitive service) be deemed to have separated from, or changed permanent station within, a uniformed service for purposes of section 404 of title 37, United States Code.

LIFE INSURANCE OF TRANSFERRING OFFICER

SEC. 6. Each transferring officer who prior to January 1, 1958, was insured pursuant to the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and who subsequently waived such insurance, shall be entitled to become insured under chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, upon his transfer to the Environmental Protection Agency regardless of age and insurability.

**RETIREMENT CREDITS OF TRANSFERRING OFFICER;
DEPOSIT IN CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND
DISABILITY FUND**

SEC. 7. (a) (1) Effective as of the date a transferring officer acquires competitive status as an employee of the Agency, there shall be considered as the civilian service of such officer for all purposes of chapter 83, title 5, United States Code, (A) his active service as defined by section 211(d) of the Public Health Service Act, and (B) any period for which he would have been entitled, upon his retirement as a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service, to receive retired pay pursuant to section 211(a)(4)(B) of such Act; however, no transferring officer may become entitled to benefits under both subchapter III of such chapter and title II of the Social Security Act based on service as such a commissioned officer performed after 1956, but the individual (or his survivors) may irrevocably elect to waive benefit credit for the service under one such law to secure credit under the other.

(2) A transferring officer on whose behalf a deposit is required to be made by subsection (b) and who, after transfer to a competitive position in the Agency under section 2, is separated from Federal service or transfers to a position not covered by subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, shall not be entitled, nor shall his survivors be entitled, to a refund of any amount deposited on his behalf in accordance with this section. In the event he transfers, after transfer under section 2, to a position covered by another Government staff retirement system under which credit is allowable for service with respect to which a deposit is required under subsection (b), no credit shall be allowed under such subchapter III with respect to such service.

(b) (1) The Secretary shall deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, on behalf of and to the credit of such transferring officer, an amount equal to that which such individual would be required to deposit in such fund to cover the years of service credited to him for purposes of his retirement under subsection (a)

(1), had such service been service as an employee as defined in section 8331(1) of title 5, United States Code. The amount so required to be deposited with respect to any transferring officer shall be computed on the basis of the sum of each of the amounts described in section 3(a) which were received by, or accrued to the benefit of, such officer during the year so credited.

(2) The deposits which the Secretary is required to make under this subsection with respect to any transferring officer shall be made within two years after the date of his transfer as provided in section 2, and the amounts due under this subsection shall include interest computed from the period of service credited to the date of payment in accordance with section 8334(e) of title 5, United States Code.

ASSIGNMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OFFICERS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SEC. 8. (a) A commissioned officer of the Public Health Service who, upon the day before the effective date of the plan, is on active service therewith primarily assigned to the performance of functions described in section 2(a)(1), shall, while he remains in active service, as defined by section 211(d) of the Public Health Service Act, be assigned to the performance of duties with the Agency, except as the Secretary and the Administrator may jointly otherwise provide.

(b) Paragraph (2) of section 6(a) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 (50 U.S.C. App. 456(a)(2)) is amended by inserting "the Environmental Protection Agency," after "Department of Justice,".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-1190), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT AND JUSTIFICATION

On July 9, 1970, President Nixon sent reorganization Plan No. 3 to the Congress for consideration. This plan establishes the Environmental Protection Agency. Transferred to this new executive agency were the functions of a number of Federal offices involved in antipollution activities. Among them are the Federal Water Quality Administration; the National Air Pollution Control Administration; the Environmental Control Administration with its Bureau of Solid Waste Management; the Bureau of Water Hygiene; and, the Bureau of Radiological Health.

When Reorganization Plan No. 3 goes into effect, the pollution control effort of the Federal Government will be centralized in the Environmental Protection Agency.

Approximately 600 commissioned officers of the Public Health Service are now performing functions which would be transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the new Environmental Protection Agency. Most of these PHS officers are technicians and are experienced in the fight against environmental pollution.

The administration sees the need for their continuing to work in the field of pollution control and urges that these Public Health Service officers be allowed to transfer to the new Environmental Protection Agency and encouraged to do so. However, under present law these officers cannot transfer directly to Federal civilian positions.

This legislation would authorize those Public Health Service commissioned officers performing functions being transferred under the reorganization plan, or materially related to functions being transferred, to elect to acquire a competitive status and be transferred to a competitive position in the Environmental Protection Agency.

AGENCY VIEWS

Following are reports from the Honorable Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Honorable Robert E. Hampton, Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission; and, Mr. Wilfred H. Rommel, Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, Office of Management and Budget, expressing the views of their respective agencies on the bill and recommending enactment of S. 4269.

IMPROPER USES OF THE METERED MAIL SYSTEM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 14485) to amend sections 501 and 504 of title 18, United States Code, so as to strengthen the law relating to the counterfeiting of postage meter stamps or other improper uses of the metered mail system which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with amendments on page 1, after line 5, strike out:

"SEC. 501. Postage stamps, postage meter stamps, and postal cards.

"§ 501. Postage stamps, postage meter stamps, and postal cards

On page 2, line 3, after the word "Whoever", strike out "forgest" and insert "forges"; in line 19, after the word "Office", strike out "Department," and insert "Department or by the Postal Service,"; in line 21, after the word "of", strike out "said department" and insert "The Department or Postal Service"; on page 3, line 3, after the word "Office", strike out "Department," and insert "Department or the Postal Service"; and at the beginning of line 7, strike out "(b) Section 6(j)(6) of the Postal Reorganization Act is repealed."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-1193), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

The purpose of H.R. 14485 is to strengthen the law relating to the counterfeiting of postage meter stamps or other improper uses of the metered mail system.

This proposal was recommended to the Congress in an executive communication from the Postmaster General. The need for this legislation arises from the fact that the current laws relating to the forging or counterfeiting of adhesive-type postage stamps generally do not apply to postage meter stamps.

Recent advancements in printing arts, as well as the rapid increase in the use of metered mail, give this proposal a special urgency. At present, there is no prohibition against magazines and other publications printing perfect reproductions of postage meter stamps as part of an advertisement or other illustration. As the Postmaster General has pointed out, these reproductions need only to be cut out in order to be used in lieu of genuine postage meter stamps.

Section 501 of title 18 prohibits various acts in connection with the forging or counterfeiting of postage stamps. The first section of the proposed bill would amend this section so as to include specific references to postage meter stamps.

Section 504 of title 18 authorizes printing of illustrations of postage stamps under specific conditions. Section 2 of the proposed bill would amend this section by adding a new paragraph at the end thereof. This paragraph would provide that, for the purpose of section 504, postage meter stamps be included in the term postage stamp.

In recommending this proposal, your committee notes that in fiscal year 1956 adhesive stamps and stamped paper accounted for \$1.011 billion in postal revenue, while metered postage accounted for about \$7 million less (\$1.004 billion). In contrast, metered postage accounted for \$2.612 billion in postal revenues during fiscal year 1968 (more than a 160-percent increase), while adhesive stamps and stamped paper accounted for only \$1.799 billion (less than a 78-percent increase).

ALBERT G. FELLER AND FLORA FELLER

The bill (S. 2835) for the relief of Albert G. Feller and Flora Feller was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Albert G. Feller and Flora Feller, of Ketchikan, Alaska, the sum of \$267.12, representing the cost to them of having the body of their deceased son transported from Anchorage, Alaska, to Ketchikan, Alaska, such son having drowned prior to returning from his United States Army preinduction physical examination in Anchorage.

SEC. 2. No part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 20 percent shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same is unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Violation of the provisions of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-1200), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to authorize and direct the payment of \$267.12 to Albert G. and Flora Feller representing the cost to them of having the body of their deceased son transported from Anchorage, Alaska, to Ketchikan, Alaska, such son having drowned prior to returning from his U.S. Army preinduction physical examination in Anchorage.

STATEMENT

In its favorable report on the bill, the Department of the Army set forth the facts of the case as follows:

"The Department of the Army has no records concerning Albert G. Feller, Jr., son of Albert G. and Flora Feller, of Ketchikan, Alaska, but the following information was secured from the claimants, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Juneau, Alaska, and the Selective Service System. In May 1966, Albert G.

Feller, Jr., a selective service registrant, was given a transportation request by the Selective Service System to cover his necessary travel from Ketchikan to Anchorage, Alaska, for the purpose of being inducted into the Army. Mr. Feller reported to the induction center on May 24, 1966, but he did not meet existing standards for induction and was rejected. Mr. Feller was given another transportation request for the return travel to Ketchikan, and was scheduled to depart on May 26, 1966. On May 30, 1966, Mr. Feller drowned while swimming in Big Lake near Anchorage, Alaska. The transportation request was returned to the issuing agency, and Mr. Feller's body was shipped home at the expense of his parents.

"All administrative claims made by the parents for reimbursement of transportation expenses for their son's body were denied by the Department of the Army on the ground that Mr. Feller had never acquired military status and no authority existed for payment. The Selective Service System also rejected claims by Mr. and Mrs. Feller for reimbursement on the ground that it had no authority to make payment. The pertinent Army regulation (AR 606-270, para. 12) in force at the time of Mr. Feller's death states that: 'For registrants for induction, financial responsibility for transportation, meals, and lodging, while traveling to and from AFES-Selective Service System [is responsible agency].' If Mr. Feller had lived, this provision would have covered his return transportation.

"Mr. Feller traveled to Anchorage to report for induction. The United States was obligated to provide him with transportation to his home in Ketchikan. His untimely death terminated this obligation. There is no statutory or regulatory authority permitting administrative settlement of this claim. It is the opinion of the Department of the Army that it would be equitable to reimburse the parents under the unusual circumstances of this case.

"The cost of the bill, if enacted, would be \$267.12.

"The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee."

The committee, after a review of the foregoing, believes that the bill is meritorious and recommends favorable consideration of S. 2835, without amendment.

RENEWAL OF CERTAIN FOREST SERVICE CONTRACTS WITHOUT ADVERTISING

The bill (H.R. 11953) to amend section 205 of the Act of September 21, 1955 (58 Stat. 736) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-1202), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would permit the Forest Service to renew certain annual contracts twice without additional advertising.

At present the Forest Service has such authority with respect to procurement of aerial facilities and services for the protection of the national forests. The bill would (1) extend this authority to similar contracts with respect to other lands administered by the Forest Service, and (2) make it clear that it covers contracts for the furnishing at the airbase of facilities, equip-

ment, and materials and the preparation, mixing and loading into aircraft.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 13978) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize marketing research and promotion projects including paid advertising for almonds which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments on page 2, line 1, after "(2)", strike out "striking the period at the end of the first proviso and inserting in lieu thereof"; and insert "inserting before the colon at the end of the first proviso the following"; and in line 8, after the word "the", strike out "order." and insert "order";".

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-1204), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would amend the marketing order law to—

(1) authorize provision for paid advertising in marketing promotion activities under almond marketing orders;

(2) authorize any such almond order to permit all or any portion of a handler's direct marketing promotion expenditures to be credited against his assessment under the order; and

(3) provide that inclusion of marketing promotion provisions in a marketing order shall not preclude similar provisions in a State order.

At present paid advertising can be provided for by marketing orders covering cherries, citrus fruits, onions, tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans and avocados. The bill would add almonds to this list.

PROGRAM OF RESEARCH AND PROMOTION FOR WHEAT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 13543) to establish a program of research and promotion for U.S. wheat.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-1203), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Successful operation of wheat commissions in 10 of the commercial wheat States has spawned this legislation. These commissions, enabled by State legislation and financed by producer assessment, have an excellent record of achievement and have proven beyond a doubt that accumulated research and promotion funds can be put to constructive use.

To date, however, the major contributions of these State commissions have been in the fields of production research and overseas market promotion. Those are vital areas to be sure, but there are others equally vital and equally in need of assistance in terms of research and promotion.

A short recap of U.S. flour consumption statistics over the past 20 years points up one of the most serious problems our industry faces.

136 pounds per capita consumption of wheat flour	1950
122 pounds per capita	1955
118 pounds per capita	1960
113 pounds per capita	1965
112 pounds per capita	1969

There is evidence that a great deal could be done to reverse this deplorable trend. Recent developments in enrichment processes, flour blends, and new wheat products indicate that there is expansion potential for wheat in the field of human nutrition.

There are also exciting prospects for wheat utilization in industrial channels. Preliminary experimentation has shown that various wheat properties lend themselves to usage as wet-and-dry-strength additives for paper and boxboard, as a substitute for carbon black in rubber manufacture, in the production of industrial alcohol—possible for use as a motor fuel additive, as a bonding agent in plywoods and other wood products and in the production of protein films. In many of the instances mentioned, both in nutritional and industrial usage, basic research is well along and an acceptable product is available. The assistance needed now is in market testing or promotion, or in some cases additional research on the marketing of byproducts is needed in order to make the wheat utilization economically feasible.

There are other areas where producer efforts to support a comprehensive program for the relief and benefit of his industry are stretched woefully thin. Marketing research, promotional efforts such as the "Day of Bread" and public relations efforts on behalf of all of agriculture. Certainly, these are central to the well-being of the wheat farmer and should be considered legitimate uses for such funding as this legislation would make available.

BACKGROUND

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, contains two basic provisions regarding export marketing certificates. The first is contained in section 379d(b) and requires that during any marketing year for which a wheat marketing allocation program is in effect, all persons exporting wheat shall, prior to such export, acquire export marketing certificates equivalent to the number of bushels so exported. The act provides that the cost of such certificates per bushel to the exporter shall be that amount determined by the Secretary on a daily basis which would make U.S. wheat and wheat flour generally competitive in the world market, avoid disruption of world market prices, and fulfill the international obligations of the United States.

The other provision is contained in section 379c(a) which, in pertinent part, states:

"The Secretary shall also provide for the issuance of export marketing certificates to eligible producers at the end of the marketing year on a pro rata basis. For such purposes, the value per bushel of export marketing certificates shall be an average of the total net proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates during the marketing year after deducting the total amount of wheat export subsidies paid to exporters."

During the 1968-69 marketing year, which ended on June 30, 1969, the total value of wheat export certificates collected exceeded the total value of export subsidies paid by slightly over \$4.2 million. The Secretary of Agriculture, under existing legislation, is re-

quired to distribute this wheat export certificate accumulation pro rata to farmers who participated in the 1968 wheat program. Based on the distribution of 1968 domestic wheat certificate payments, it is estimated that an export certificate accumulation of this magnitude would result in the following: Out of 832,000 potential payees a payment of less than \$1 would be computed for about 229,000; 186,000 payees would receive payments of \$5.80 or more; 54,000 payees would receive payments of \$11.60 or more; and 4,900 payees would receive payments of \$58 or more. The Department has indicated that it did not plan to issue checks for less than \$1 except on request.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, during the 1968-69 wheat marketing year, the total value of wheat export certificates collected exceeded the total value of export certificates paid by over \$4.2 million. This situation is not expected to recur due to trends in world wheat prices. According to law, these excess funds are to be distributed pro rata to the wheat producers.

The legislation we are considering today would offer producers an opportunity to redeem their share of the fund or allow it to be used in a program of market research and market development.

Specifically the bill provides that all producers be notified of the fund's existence and of the amount to which he is entitled. He is given the option to apply for his share of the funds—if over \$1—or allow it to be used in the proposed program of market research and promotion. Of the \$4.2 million, the Department of Agriculture estimates 50 percent would be redeemed and over \$2 million would be available for research and promotion.

The fund would be administered by an organization or organizations of wheat producers under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The funds would be used to research new market potential and then promote the fulfillment of these potentials.

The wheat producer has witnessed a decline in domestic consumption of wheat flour from 136 pounds per person in 1950 to 122 pounds per person in 1969. Recent developments in enrichment processes, flour blends and new wheat products indicate there is good expansion potential for wheat in the field of human need. There are also many new possibilities for industrial utilization of wheat: as adhesives in the manufacture of plywood; as a substitute for carbon-black in the manufacture of rubber and many other possibilities. This would be worthy utilization of these funds.

The bill provides the funds not be used for administration, but strictly for research and promotion.

Agriculture is still the largest single industry of this Nation. It is well that Congress provides this legislation to assist the wheat producers of today's agriculture regain their diminishing markets.

OREGON WHEAT GROUPS ENDORSE WHEAT RESEARCH AND PROMOTION PROGRAM

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, when the distinguished majority leader informed the Senate as to the program for today, I was very pleased to see that he included in the bills for consideration H.R. 13543, an act to establish a program of research and promotion for U.S. wheat.

In my State, the wheat industry forms one of the cores of our agriculture industry. In addition to a growing domestic wheat production for use in this country, in 1969, Oregon shipped to Japan over \$96 million in wheat.

Because I knew of their interest in this legislation, last Friday, I asked a member of my staff to contact Mr. Dick Skiles, president of the Oregon Wheat Growers League, and Mr. R. K. "John" Bauer, general manager of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc. These groups endorse H.R. 13543, and I ask unanimous consent that the telegrams from Mr. Bauer and Mr. John Welbes, executive vice president of the Oregon Wheat Growers League, appear in the RECORD.

Mr. President, in conclusion, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It is of great interest to the wheat industry, and deserves the Senate's approval. I urge my colleagues here today to support this bill.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PORLAND, OREG.,
September 19, 1970.

Hon. SENATOR HATFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The Oregon Wheat Growers League urges your strong support for HR 13543 dealing with the inverse subsidy funds. These funds are vitally needed for research on improved wheat foods for human consumption as well as for market development work. It is our understanding that better than fifty percent of the checks to individual producers would be less than \$1.00. The wheat industry is in need of money such as these funds for intensive research as market development work. Your support of this bill will be much appreciated.

JOHN WELBES,
Executive Vice President.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
September 19, 1970.

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

We urgently solicit your support of HR 13543 giving wheat growers voluntary discretion to commit moneys due them from the inverse subsidy pool to a research program for mutual benefit. Our board of directors representing 22,000 producers in the Pacific Northwest has unanimously endorsed this legislation feeling that the pooled resources can be meaningful while individual shares of the fund would be insignificant.

R. K. BAUER,
General Manager North Pacific, Grain
Growers Inc., Portland, Oreg.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. President, that completes the call of the Calendar.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order the Senator from Ohio (Mr. YOUNG) is now recognized for 20 minutes.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Antioch College is one of the very great institutions of learning in the State of Ohio. Ohioans throughout the past 118 years have had every reason to be proud of Antioch Col-

lege. It is a liberal arts college with a great history and a noble tradition. It was founded 118 years ago. Horace Mann was its first president. Its present president, Dr. James P. Dixon, is a nationally known, tremendously respected educator.

Many leading citizens in my State of Ohio are graduates of this fine institution of learning. Antioch College has a great tradition of social service.

Mr. President, I have been on the campus of this fine college on many occasions. I wish I were able to say that as a youth I attended this college. I would be very proud, indeed, were I an alumnus of Antioch. Over the years, Antioch students attend that fine college for 1 study year and then they work a year. The Antioch system of alternate study and work has attracted nationwide attention and most favorable comments by leading educators for many years. Antioch students in those alternate years have rendered needful service not only in communities in my State but in the District of Columbia and elsewhere throughout the Nation. Many have been employed by boards of education in cities throughout our Nation and have engaged in teaching. A large number are so employed in the District of Columbia school system at the present time. I personally know of many fine men and women who attended Antioch College and who have distinguished themselves in the service of our Nation in war and in peace.

The names of three of such distinguished alumni occur to me at this time. S. Burns Weston of Cleveland, a graduate of Antioch, is one of the most highly respected citizens of Cleveland. He is a renowned corporation lawyer.

Mr. President, I resent tremendously the effort of Congressman JOHN DOWDY of Texas in assailing this fine institution in my State. I shall have more to say about that in a moment. It is an extraordinary thing that any Member of Congress would assail any college in the country; but, of course, JOHN DOWDY is rather an extraordinary Congressman. As it happens, he is under indictment facing criminal charges.

His views are extremely conservative in political matters. There are differences between us in that respect, but I know him and respect him as a friend over the years before I became a U.S. Senator. When he and I opposed each other in civil damage suits which I brought in behalf of clients who had been injured, he represented the corporations in most cases.

I pay deference to and manifest my highest respect for him as a corporation lawyer. He is one of the foremost trial lawyers in Ohio employed by liability insurance companies and other corporations. Also I know that Leon Higginbotham, a distinguished judge of the U.S. district court in Pennsylvania is a graduate of Antioch College. Also, in the corporate field, I think of Edward Booher who is president of McGraw-Hill Co., of Dayton, Ohio. I know personally the president of Antioch College, Dr. Dixon. He is known throughout the Nation as one of our most respected educators.

Mr. President, the Washington Evening Star of September 18 published an editorial under the caption "A Dowdy Affair." I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUGHES). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A DOWDY AFFAIR

Representative John Dowdy, it is fair to say, will not be remembered as one of the more brilliant meteors to streak across the political firmament of this or any other time.

The Texas Democrat's 18 years in the House have left few footprints in the sands of jurisprudence. His major "contribution" to the Republic last year was his outrageous abuse, as a House subcommittee chairman, of this city's director of corrections, Kenneth L. Hardy.

The 58-year-old congressman's activities have been somewhat confined of late. Having failed in the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to obtain immunity against indictment on charges of accepting a \$25,000 bribe, conspiracy and perjury, Dowdy has taken to his bed in a Jasper (Texas) hospital where he is afflicted with what his physician describes as a flareup of a chronic back problem. It is said that he will be unable to face the charges, of which he says he is innocent, for some time.

Yet the spirit of the man lives on in the request made earlier this week by his subcommittee to Acting D.C. School Superintendent Benjamin Henley for the names "of all personnel in the D.C. school system . . . that (have) ever attended Antioch College, either in assembled classroom on campus, off campus studies, seminar, correspondence courses, undergraduate work, post-graduate work or by any other title, whether credited courses or not."

For those who may not know it, Antioch is a 118-year-old Ohio liberal arts college with a long tradition of social work. Horace Mann was its first president. It seems that some Antioch students, all of whom alternate study years with years of work in the community, have been employed in the D.C. school system. It also seems that some Viet Cong flags have been seen in classrooms and that there has been talk of Karl Marx.

So, presto! Instant witchhunt, with the subcommittee, headed by Dowdy (who attended for two years something called East Texas Baptist College before giving up the unequal struggle), earnestly hunting down those who may have attended Antioch, which looms as the most dangerous source of subversion since Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University. It would be funny where it not so pathetic.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I do not personally know Representative JOHN DOWDY. Frankly, I do not want to know him. He assailed this great liberal arts college, and he made utterly false statements regarding it.

He is a witch hunter seeking to turn us back to those disgraceful days that we would like to forget. Those days are referred to as McCarthyism.

It has taken the Nation many years to recover somewhat from the witch hunts of the 1950's—from that era of pointless suspicion, fear, character assassination, and ruined careers. Much of the debris of that period has been cleaned up but this action of the subcommittee chaired

by Representative JOHN DOWDY reveals that vestiges of Joe McCarthyism remain to pollute our society.

DOWDY is presently under indictment, charged with accepting a \$25,000 bribe, conspiracy, perjury, and use of interstate facilities to promote bribery.

I know that every man accused of a crime is presumed to be innocent until and unless he is proven guilty by evidence sufficient to convince a jury beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt.

I know from personal experience as a trial lawyer and chief criminal prosecuting attorney of my county that any man who feels he has been wrongfully accused invariably seeks a prompt trial by jury without any delay.

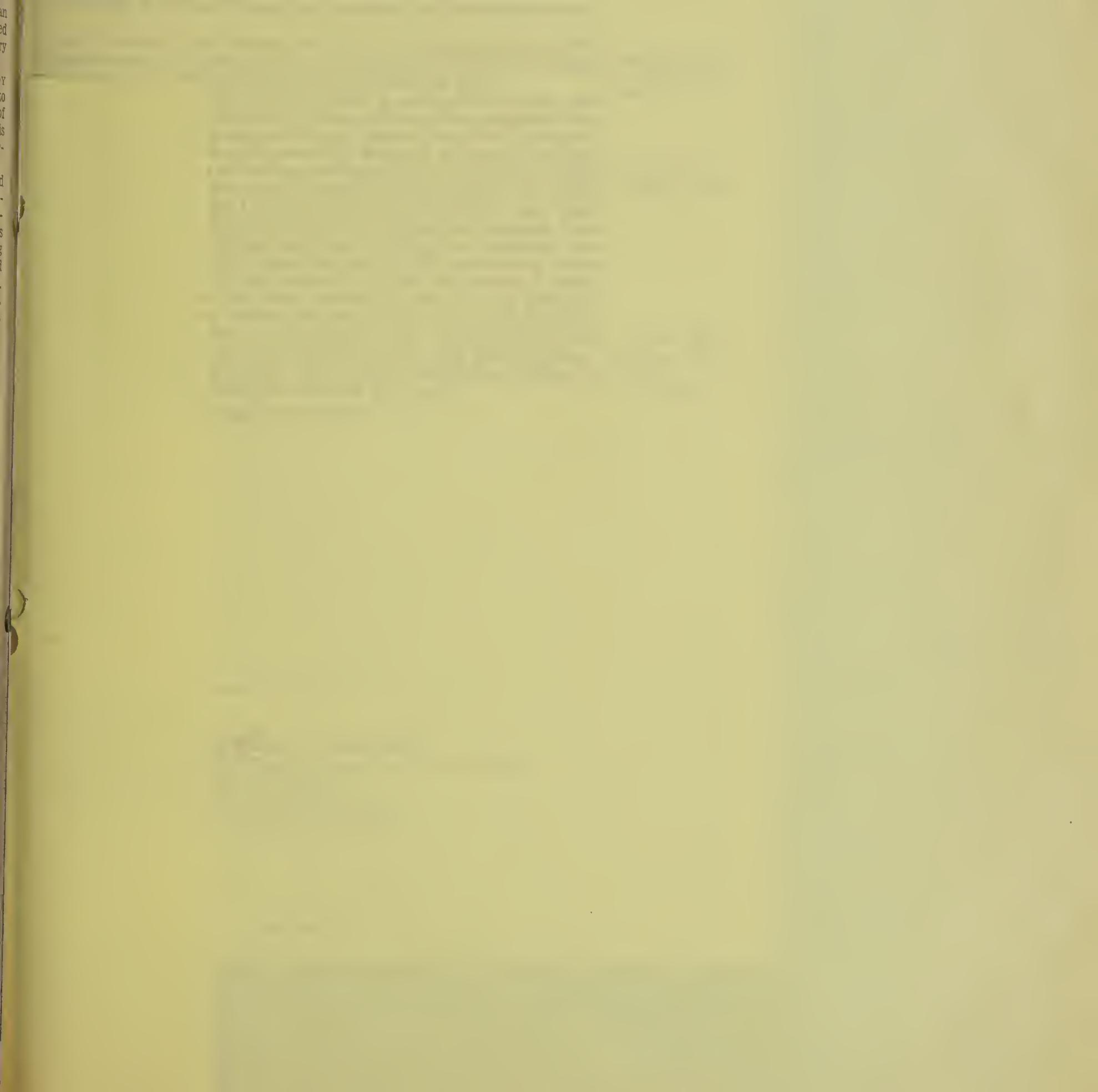
I know that Representative Dowdy made no such effort. Then he sought to have the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals grant him immunity and this effort on the part of his lawyer was rejected by the court.

Since then, he sought and secured postponement of his trial from September 11 until October 5. He voluntarily entered a Jasper, Tex. hospital where his personal physician states he is suffering from a chronic back problem and should not be placed on trial because of this. Yet, this Congressman has acquired a reputation as a witch hunter, first as a member of the un-American Activities Committee and later when the name of that committee was changed to the Internal Security Committee of the House. It is astonishing to relate that Dowdy's Subcommittee of the House District of Columbia Committee, at his instigation, directed a letter to the acting school superintendent, Benjamin Henley of the District of Columbia public schools requiring that Superintendent Henley furnish him the names "of all personnel in the District of Columbia school system that have ever attended Antioch College." Superintendent Henley should and no doubt will reject it or ignore it.

This is an outrageous and an astonishing request.

It is astonishing that anyone could possibly regard as suspect, graduates of one of the most highly respected and best institutions of learning not only in my State of Ohio but also in the entire United States. It is an institution that set the example of affording boys and girls from rather poor families an education by establishing a system of having 1 year of school attendance followed by a compulsory year of work and then a return to the college campus for further study.

That system has been hailed throughout this Nation. It is not necessary for me to come to the defense of this great institution of learning, this liberal arts college of which we Ohioans have every reason to be proud. However, I feel so outraged that anyone, and particularly a man who is under indictment and who is seeking to evade trial, should make such an outlandish claim. Dowdy is a despicable fellow and I hold him in the utmost contempt. His conduct following his arrest on these serious criminal charges is definitely that of a guilty







Public Law 91-430
91st Congress, H. R. 13543
September 26, 1970

An Act

To establish a program of research and promotion for United States wheat.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Wheat Research and Promotion Act."

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into agreements with organizations of wheat growers, farm organizations, and such other organizations as he may deem appropriate to carry out a program of research and promotion designed to expand domestic and foreign markets and increase utilization for United States wheat and to carry out any other such program which he deems will benefit wheat producers in the United States. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall use the total net proceeds from the sale of export marketing certificates during the marketing year ending June 30, 1969, to finance the cost of such agreements, except that he shall provide for the issuance of a pro rata share of export marketing certificates for such marketing year to any producer eligible therefor under section 379c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, who applies for such certificates not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Wheat Research
and Promotion
Act.

84 STAT. 885
84 STAT. 886

76 Stat. 627;
79 Stat. 1204-
1206.
7 USC 1379c.

Approved September 26, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-1322 (Comm. on Agriculture).

SENATE REPORT No. 91-1203 (Comm. on Agriculture and Forestry).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):

Sept. 14, considered and passed House.

Sept. 21, considered and passed Senate.

